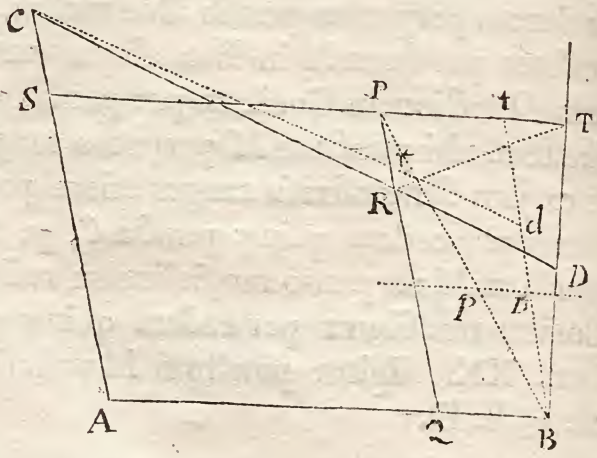
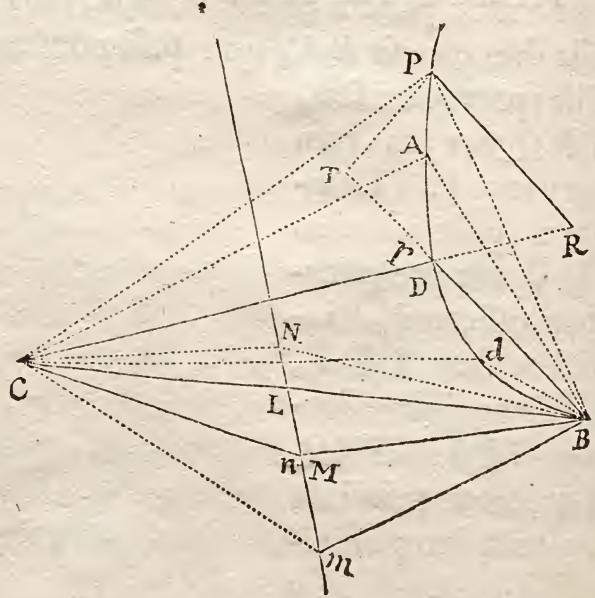


vis  $Pt$ ,  $Pr$  ipsius  $PT$ ,  $PR$  proportionales, & si per earum terminos  $t$ ,  $r$  & polos  $B$ ,  $C$  actæ  $Bt$ ,  $Cr$  concurrant in  $d$ , locabitur punctum illud  $d$  in Trajectoria quæsitâ. Nam punctum illud  $d$  ( per Lem. XX ) versatur in Conica Sectione per puncta quatuor  $A, B, P, C$  transeunte; & lineis  $Rr$ ,  $Tt$  evanescen-  
tibus, coit punctum  $d$  cum puncto  $D$ . Transit ergo sectio Conica per puncta quinq;  $A, B, C, D, P$ . Q. E. D.



*Idem aliter.*

E punctis datis jun-  
 ge tria quævis  $A, B, C$ ,  
 & circum duo eorum  
 $B, C$  ceu polos, ro-  
 tando angulos magni-  
 tudine datos  $ABC$ ,  
 $ACB$ , applicentur cru-  
 ra  $BA, CA$  primo ad  
 punctum  $D$ , deinde  
 ad punctum  $P$ , & no-  
 tentur puncta  $M, N$  in  
 quibus altera crura  
 $BL, CL$  casu utroq;  
 se decussant. Agatur  
 recta infinita  $MN$ , &  
 rotentur anguli illi mobiles circum polos suos  $B, C$ , ea lege ut  
 crurum



crurum  $BA$ ;  $CA$ , vel  
jectoriam quæsitam  $PA$   
Lem. XXI continget se  
euntem & ubi punctum  
 $d$  (per constructionem)  
itaq; sectio Conica tran  
 $Q. E. F.$

*Corol.* 1. Hinc rectæ  
in punctis quibuscvis datis  
punctum  $d$  ad punctum

*Corol. 2.* Unde etiam  
tera recta inveniri possunt

Constructio in casu p  
 $BP$ , & in ea si opus e  
 $PR$  ad  $PT$ , & per  $p$  ag  
 rallelam, inq; ea capien  
 rectas  $BD$ ,  $Cr$  concurrer  
 ad  $PT$ ,  $pB$  ad  $PB$ ,  $pD$   
 $Pr$  semper æquales. H  
 untur expeditissime, nisi  
 scribere Mechanice.

Pro

Trajectoriam describere quæ  
reclam c

Cas. 1. Dentur tange-  
tria puncta  $C, D, P$ .